DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 3 " 9
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 1
" " " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

President Davis and Commissioners---What We Fight for.

One of the gentlemen who has lately visited Richmond, Edmund Kirk, (who however, is a Mr. J. R. Gilmore,) has made a publication since his return North, an account of his interview with President Davis. Among other things we were particularly struck with the following sentence:

"This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have."

These words, says Mr Kirk, were uttered by President Davis We have no doubt of it; they are just such words as we might expect from him. But the point in this sentence which particularly struck our mind and to which we call the attention of the reader, is this, "*we are not fighting for slavery.*

At the first view many will be led to exclaim, the fight began for slavery and must be for it. But they will miss the point.—Slavery is one of the rights of the people, as the right of electing our own State officers; it is a State affair, and was unknown by name in the Constitution of the United States, and but once even blindly referred to. It, therefore, would be as wrong to say that the Barons of England, at Runeymede, were opposing the King for the simple right of trial by jury, as to say the defensive war of the South is a war for slavery. In the case of the Barons, the trial by jury was one thing demanded and a great thing but had this been conceded, without the writ of Habeas Corpus, the jury trial would have been useless. So with us. Slavery is a right of the people from the formation of Governments on this continent, it was moreover a right which the present Administration or the United States Government were called upon by the Northern fanatical majority to wrest from the Southern people. We resisted the attempt and hence the war. But behind this lie greater rights; the rights of State Sovereignty and the very foundation of the American Republic—the right of self-government. Without this, though slavery be granted us for the purpose of ending the war, it would be useless, and subject to the orders of a master greater than the States. Therefore, it is not for slavery we are fighting, but for the power of saying, if we so desire, that it shall exist here or shall not exist here; that same right for which our Continental forefathers fought, and which they died trusting they had transmitted to all their children.

The North upon this subject is much in the dark Fanaticisms and all the other isms to which mankind is subject, with the new one added, miscenegation, has so blinded and deluded that ismatic people, that they are crazed upon the subject of the negro—not slavery—but negro slavery. They publish to the world that their armies have released from bondage nearly one million of negroes, and yet they have not made a single slave free, and never will until miscenegation, be the rule of the higher classes of Northern society, and the black husband is admitted to the Council Chamber and the Halls of Legislation, while the white wife does the honors of the home receptions.

Slavery exists everywhere; it is only our good fortune, that our slaves are black, and of a different race from the masters; and moreover our good fortune that our system is the most perfect known to the world—the warrentee system of slavery. The slave in New England who labors ten hours a day for a small pittance, at night is turned out into the world to live or die as best he or she may until the hour of labor comes next day. The slave of Georgia, after his day's work is done, goes to his hut, provided for him, eats his meal provided for him, and sings and dances with his children and mates, who are around him, all provided for, under the tacit contract with the State, that the labor of the slave is the right of the master, while the master warrants to the slave, a home, food, protection and health or attention when sick. The slave of New England is infinitely the most degraded of the two; is always nearer starvation; can never claim the same secure place of rest, and labors more and earns less than the black slave of Georgia. Our system of slavery descended to us from Abraham, the faithful Patriarch of God; the New England system of slavery resulted from the nature of man and the selfishness of wealth.

So the Washington administration in all this war have not made a slave free, however many free negroes they have made; but they have translated them from one state of slavery, where their food and clothes and health were warranted, to another, where the only warrant they have is a mere pittance per day which will speedily succeed, through the intense selfishness of the system in exterminating their black slaves.

"We are not fighting for slavery;" for should they conquor us, there would be none the less of negro slaves, until the new system killed them off, when the whites once would succeed them. But we fight for self-Government and State Sovereignty, and when this is acknowledged all is acknowledged. And we trust there is no recreant heart among us, however corrupting wars may be, who will ever consent to lower the banner to less. But let us adopt as our shibboleth the words of President Davis, and struggle against their might, passing the musket to our children, until our rights are acknowledged.—*Augusta Con.*

RICHMOND, Aug. 1.---The Virginia Commissioners to-day re-adopted for August, the schedule of last May and June, with variations. Price of wheat, $7½. On the 1st of September the schedule of May and June to be adopted.

Maj. Charles M. Roberts, with a portion of the 14th N. C. Battalion, attacked a camp of the enemy near the Tennessee line, one day last week, killing seven, capturing six, and bringing off twenty horses. Maj. Roberts did not lose a man killed or wounded. The prisoners have arrived here. There are no better fighting material than can be found in the 4th Battallion, and no better leader for gallant men than Charlie Roberts.—*Ashville News.*

CROOK'S LOSSES.—Yankee papers of the 29th, say the losses of Gen. Crook, at the second battle of Winchester, are estimated in killed and wounded alone, at one thousand men.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 165.

The "Fourth of July."

BRITISH HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES AND PREDICTIONS OF THE LONDON TIMES.

[From the London Times, July 5.]

Again the Fourth of July has come and gone, and the war between Federals and Confederates lingers on with increasing, but still unavailing slaughter. No one from an observation of what has been passing on that field of war during the present year, can say that the contest appears any nearer the issue so long hoped for by the invaders. This last Fourth of July was an auspicious day for them.

The event which illustrated it changed for a time the public opinion of Europe, and elated the Northerners themselves to a point which made them ready to submit to all the labors and sacrifices of a new campaign. General Grant won his reputation by the capture of Vicksburg, a peace of able strategy, and the greatest blow which had been struck at the independence of the seceded States.

* * * * * *

As to predictions of the future—assurances that the sun of American freedom is only temporarily eclipsed, and will soon shine out as bright as ever, and dazzle the timid eyes of the Old Country—we are quite prepared for them, and would not willingly see them lose their usual place in the proceedings of the day.—But there is a part of the Fourth of July oration which certainly might be abandoned—that which contains the historical reminiscences of the Revolutionary war, and the invective against poor old George III, and his unhappy ministers and generals The people of sense and good taste in the North must begin to think by this time that the world had heard enough about the Stamp act and the Tea tax the threatened legislatures, the imprisoned, citizens, Lord North, the Hessians, the Indian allies, the devastated country, the occupied and oppressed towns, and the various individual outrages which, with more or less truth, are laid to the charge of the British. For seventy years these things have made the staple of every American school history, and have taught each child in the Union to feed and cherish hatred against the land of his forefathers.

On the great annual festival especially they have been set forth with all the exaggerations which distinguished the eloquence of mere display. But, with the history of the last three years before them, can any Northern orator drag up again these tyrannies of the past and not feel that, with a changed name, the fable is being told of himself? George III., with his Old World notions of allegiance and of the duty of kings to maintain their authority, thought to coerce the colonies into obedience to himself and the Parliament, which according to all the legal theories of the time, had a general authority over them. The Federals has gone to war to coerce the inhabitants of a number of the States of their Union to keep up a Government which they repudiated, millions of men who constitutionally are on equal terms with themselves, and over whom they have neither legally nor morally any just control. This war has been carried on with a cruelty which far surpasses anything that can be laid to the charge of England, though the lapse of eighty years has softened men's manners and has caused humanity to be respected even in the camp—Towns have been burned down in diabolical wantonness, the inhabitants of a captured city have been put to work in chains, wholesale plunder has impoverished the chief people of a conquered State. Congress has passed acts confiscating the property of an entire community, and the Executive of Washington has allowed it to be understood that its armies will, if successful, do what Saracens and Tartars spared to do—will unseal the population generally and divide their lands among the conquering soldiery. But if the rods of George III. have become the scorpions of Lincoln, the failure of the former has not been more complete than that which a contemplation of the state of affairs in the middle of 1864 shows us to have attended the efforts of the Federal Government. The old boasting about Saratoga and Yorktown ought to be heard no more among the people which has seen so many armies defeated in battles where they have represented the invading English, and where the Confederates have taken their old part of men fighting for life, liberty and honor. There is a sad similarity between Pope and Hooper today and some of the luckless officers of King George in the last century. Burgoyne may be paralleled by Banks, and who knows that Cornwallis and his little army may not have been prototypes of some grander failure on the soil of Virginia?

To the Salt Commissioners for the Several Counties of North Carolina.

It may be known to most of you that our railroad communications with the Salt Works in Virginia are, and for some months have all been, interrupted by raids. I now take this mode of informing you that in consequence of this suspension of transportation, the corn purchased in North Carolina in the Spring and shipped for the State Salt Works, is yet on the road, at Petersburg and elsewhere, while some remains unshipped.

The consequence of this is the suspension of manufacturing Salt during the greater part of the summer at our Works, while all other manufactures have been entirely suspended, and it is believed most of them must continue in suspense, for want of provisions. Hence, Salt must be scarce and command a high price, and especially as the Works on the coast have suffered so much by raids.

In view of these facts I ask you each to send forward wagons wherever it is practicable, and send grain out by them.

You will be allowed two bushels of Salt for one bushel of corn, Wheat or Rye, and one bushel for a bushel of Oats.

The teams can carry twice as much as will feed them, and in most cases more. Then the remaining half will pay for a full load of Salt.

But if each wagon will bring one third or one fourth of a load of grain, it will give an abundant supply.

Please make it known to your citizens that the same terms will be made with any of them who may send on their own account. We give preference to the counties, but must have grain, and have no fear that we will get too much, or that it will come in faster than the Salt can be made to exchange.

We have on hand between five and six thousand cords of good dry wood, capable of producing at least one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of Salt. This wood must be hauled, and for that purpose we want additional teams, and under the late order of the Conscript Bureau, none will be detailed as teamsters who are under 45 years of age. I therefore ask each of you to endeavor to send me a few men between 45 and 50 years old, that I may at once procure them to be detailed to haul at the Salt Works.

N. W. WOODFIN,
Aug 3-d3t Superintendent.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway, from the subscriber, on the 7th July, 1864, my negro boy ORMAN, seventeen years of age, five feet five inches high, weighs 132 pounds, complexion dark snuff; had on when he left a new pair of copperas-colored pants, a new shirt, gray cap, and was barefooted. Said boy formerly belonged to Col. Clark, of Newbern, but has been living in the counties of Alamance and Guilford since the commencement of the war. He has a wife living at Graham, and will probably be found lurking in that vicinity. He intimated to the balance of the negroes, some weeks ago, that he intended to go to the Yankees, and will, perhaps, try to make his way to them.

The above reward of two hundred dollars will be given for the confinement or delivery of said negro, so that the subscriber can get him.

Address, GEO. W. FOUST,
july 29-dtf Gibsonville, Guilford Co., N. C.

STRAYED.

FROM A WIDOW LADY, living near Eagle Rock, Wake county, about the 1st of July last, a large white COW, with pale red spots on her neck and sides: She was in milk, having left a young calf. There was a piece of rope tied round one of her hind legs. When last heard from she was at Maj. Wilder's, near Raleigh. Any information leading to her recovery will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. My Post Office is Sandy Level, Johnston County, N. C.
August 3 d1t*. SAM. P. HORTON.

WANTED,

FOR AN INFANT, ONE MONTH OLD, a WET NURSE, white or colored, to take entire charge of the child.

A good Seamstress and House Servant could be exchanged for the Nurse.
Apply at this office. aug 5-d6t*

Seasonable and Desirable Goods.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

50 LBS Black and Colored Flax Thread,
150 doz. Coats's White Spool Cotton,
40 doz. Clark's assorted colors ditto,
500 gross shirt and coat rubber and pearl buttons,
200 gross black and white pant buttons,
30 gross lasting coat and vest buttons,
20 doz. fine and dressing combs,
200 yards linos,
150 yards black and white muslin gingham,
500 yards black and white calico,
1000 yards light colored, do,
1000 yards dark colored do,
500 yards colored and black alapaccas,
500 yards colored and black and white muslin,
40 dozen steel skirt springs,
2 pieces black broad cloth,
1 piece black cassimere,
11 pieces colored cassimere,
2 pieces silk poplin,
20 dozen gents' colored handkerchiefs,
4 pieces red and white flannel,
30 pieces fine bleached cotton cloth,
35 doz. toilet soap some very fine,
Lead pencils, soda by the keg or pound,
Steel pens and pen holders,
40,000 white and colored envelopes,
25 oz. quinine; English paper,
20 dozen roller skins,
Prime Rio Coffee, and many other goods, at small profits.

JAS. Y. WHITTED & CO.,
aug 5-eod12t Hillsboro', N. C.

Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of a FREE SCHOOL. A gentleman preferred. None need apply unless well recommended. As to salary, &c., address,
ALLEN W. WOOTEN,
aug 5-4t* Mosely Hall P. O., N. C.

NOTICE.—All those who have not paid into the Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have a short time to procure the same before the books will be closed.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
aug 5-d6t President.

Raleigh Conservative, Wilmington Journal, and Greensboro' Patriot will please copy in daily one week and send bills to this office for settlement.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Runaway Negroes For Sale.

I OFFER for sale two negro men, ISAAC and CÆSAR, who left the plantation of the late Gen. Thomas J. Green, in Warren county, on the month of January, 1863, and are now supposed to be in the neighborhood of Weldon, N. C., near which place one of them, (Isaac) has a wife, belonging to Wm. H. Ponton, Esq.

The negroes above named were formerly the property of Mr. Dudley Clanton, deceased, of Halifax county, N. C.

DESCRIPTION.—Isaac is very black; about 26 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height.—Cæsar near the same age and heigth, of dark mulatto or ginger-cake color.

My address is Louisburg, N. C.
GEO. TUNSTALL, Agent
aug 5 d6t* For N. R. and G. D. Tunstall.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.)

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., until 1st October.
aug 4-dtf

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

Notice.---Taken up and committed to the Jail of Carawba, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Geo. Henderson of Georgia.

A. J. HELTEN, Jailor.
Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ap. 20 12-w6m

AIPAM'S SALVE.

THIS Salve has been thoroughly tested for many years, and is now offered to the public with the guarantee that it possesses all the valuable healing properties claimed for it.

For all cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, risings, felons, blisters, ulcers, excoriations, rising and gathered breasts, and for all *wounds* of every description, it will be found eminently successful in affording relief and effecting a cure.

It is peculiarly adapted to wounds exhibiting symptoms of erysipelas.

Reference is made to the following persons who have used the Salve, and can testify to its healing powers;—P. G. Snowden, Serg. P. A. C. S.; Drs. Hanks and Berry, Pittsborough; Rev. Robert B. Sutton, Rector of St Bartholomews Church Pittsborough; Hon. A. Rencher, Col. Henry A. London Dr. W. F. Harllee, member of Examing Board 7th Congressional District.

For sale by P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, and other Druggist in the State, and
F. AIRAM, Pittsboro,' N. C.
july 11-eod-13t

HATS! HATS!!

FOR every two and a half pounds of clean and well washed WOOL, we will give a wool hat. Parties at a distance can send wool per Express to Franklinton. We will deliver the hats at that point, if desired.

A. S. GILL & CO.
Pacific Post Office, Franklin county, N. C.
July 28, 1864—aaw-4t*

Wanted To Hire by the MONTH, or for the balance of the year, a good WASHER and IRONER. For further particulars, enquire at this office. [aug 2-dtf

BOOK AND JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

Negroes and Cotton.

I WISH to buy one hundred likely young NEGROES, between the ages of ten and sixteen years; and a first-rate farming BLACKSMITH. Also one or two hundred bales of good COTTON, in good order. THOS J. PERSON,
aug 4-d7t* Garysburg, N. C.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ESTRAYED, on the 7th of July last, a large RED COW, with some few white spots. Also a HEIFER two years old, about the same description, with white face I will give the above reward of fifty dollars for their delivery to me, or any information that will enable me to get them.

S. W. MARSHALL,
aug 4-d3t Pacific, N. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, July 28, 1864.

TAXED TREASURY NOTES.

In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUTSTANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the $100 notes, at 66⅔ per centum, on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days.

And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66⅔ per centum.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
aug 4-eod12t Secretary of the Treasury.

$50 REWARD.

MY boy MACK has runaway. He left on Sunday evening last. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me. Mack is about 19 years old, black complexion, weighs about 140 pounds, five feet three inches high. He may endeavor to make his way to the neighborhood of George W. Thompson's, as his mother belongs to the estate of Peleg S. Rogers.
july 29-tf JOHN O'RORKE.

Headquarter's Reserve, N. C.,
[Extract.] RALEIGH August 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.

I Captains of Senior Reserve, in the several counties of the State of North Carolina, where Companies have been organized, will assemble them at their respective Court Houses, every Saturday at 12 o'clock, for drill and instruction.

* * * * *

By Command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
August 3 d6t. A. A. G.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY in the Southern Confederacy, to use the sett of implements of Carlisle's Patent, for repairing and renovating Cotton and Wool cards. We will sell county agencies or will sell the sett of implements, to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares

The sett (costing $75.00) is all that is required for the agent to begin with. This is a very profitable business. Address.

J. H. CARLISLE, & CO.,
july 30-d26taw8t Ringwood, N. C.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, Raleigh N. C., August 1st, '64.

CIRCULAR No. 37.

District Enrolling officers will proceed immediately to action in accordance with Circular No. 26, from Bureau of Conscription, herewith published. Its provisions apply as well to persons whose applications are now pending as to those who may hereafter apply.

Applicants for renewal of detail will not be permitted to remain at home or at work after the expiration of the time allowed by the terms of the detail granted.

By order of the Commandant.

E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, War Dep't, Bureau of Conscription, Richmond, Va., July 8, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 26.

THE Secretary of War directs, that hereafter no furloughs be allowed by the officers of conscription to applicants for exemption not sustained as required by regulations; or detail, whilst their applications are pending; but that they be promptly forwarded to the Camps of Instruction, and at once assigned to commands in the field, entitled under existing orders to receive conscripts.

Enrolling officers will, with the aid of the Temporary Boards, proceed diligently to investigate all such applications, in accordance with the instructions heretofore given, and forward them to the Bureau, with their reports and opinions, for such action as the War Department may take in reference to said applicants.

Upon transmitting the applications to the Bureau, Commandants will state the commands to which the applicants were assigned.

By command of Col. Thos. P. August, Acting Superintendent.

C. B. DUFFIELD,
A. A. General.

Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Democrat, Asheville News, State Journal, and Wadesboro' Argus copy four times. [aug 2-4t

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA., Ordnance Office,, July 26, 1864.

BRIG. GEN. RUFUS BARRINGER, commanding Brigade of Cavalry, Army Northern Virginia, is hereby authorized to take possession of all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians or other unathorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when he is satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States. All arms, &c., dropped by our troops or the enemy on their lines of march, or on battle-fields, or left or sold by officers or privates to persons not in the military service, are the property of the Confederate States. No person in the military service has a right to sell or otherwise dispose of arms, &c., except when under the orders and regulations of the Ordnance Department.

General Barringer will not delegate this authority to any one except commissioned officers of his own command, who will be furnished with a copy of this authority, and with instructions to furnish receipts to parties from whom arms, &c., are taken under its provisions.

By command of General R. E. LEE.
[Signed] BRISCO G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Ordnance Officer,
Army Northern Va.

Under this authority, I desire especially to gather up McClellan saddles. These saddles were captured from the enemy. There can be no private property in them. Partizan Rangers and others have no right to sell them, except to the government, which pays fixed prices for the captures.

This brigade is much in need of good saddles. Many of those we have are ruining the horses' backs. The men are losing largely and the service suffering severely by these saddles being withheld from it, often abstracted by soldiers. I appeal to all patiots to come forward and voluntarily give them up to the officers and men of this brigade in their respective localities, who will receipt for them. Those now at home, and especially all on "horse detail," are required to gather up these saddles, also Sharp's rifles, Colt's repeaters, and other cavalry arms and equipments, the property of the Confederate States, and bring them back into the service. All reasonable expenses incurred in this way will be repaid them.

I claim no right at present either to seize or impress these arms and equipments, but I confidently expect every honest man, not in the field, to give them up. They ought to be ashamed, in a time like this, to be seen with them.

RUFUS BARRINGER, Brig. Gen.
aug 4-tw2w

Information Wanted.

CADET A. G. HARTSFIELD was furloughed from the Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., 4th Division and 54th Ward, on the 21st June, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He is supposed to have taken the Danville train for Greensboro'. Any person that can give any information concerning him, will greatly relieve his distressed parents by addressing

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Rolesville, Wake county, N. C.
Richmond Sentinel and Enquirer copy three times and send bills to this office.
aug 1-3t

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Negroes and Foundryman Wanted.

OFFICE OF THE LOCKVILLE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
LOCKVILLE, Chatham county, N. C.

WANTED immediately, by this Company, THIRTY GOOD NEGROES—choppers prefered. We also wish to employ a white FOUNDRYMAN, who can take the entire control of a cold blast charcoal Furnace. For one well qualified, steady employment will be given. Apply to me at once, at the Endor Furnace, or address me there, via Fayetteville, N. C.
july 25-d10t W. S. DOWNER, Supt.

Chief En. Office 1st Cong. Dist. N. C.,
July 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.

I. THE organization of the Senior Class of Reserves having been rendered impracticable under former instructions from this office, owing to the fact that there were not men enough of that classs enrolled to form a company in any one county; it is ordered that all male white persons between the ages of 45 and 50 (whether previously enrolled or not) assemble on the 10th day of August, at the following places, to complete their organization, viz:

Those of the counties of Hertford and Northampton, at Garysburg.

Those of the county of Bertie, at Windsor.

Those of the counties of Washington and Martin, at Williamston.

II. Local Enrolling Officers on duty in the several counties in which the rendezvous are ordered, will superintend the organization of the companies and the election of the officers, in accordance with former instructions, and forward the rolls and certificates of election to this office without delay.

III. Local Enrolling Officers are charged not only with the dissemination of this order, but will be held strictly responsible for its execution likewise. They will call upon the militia officers to aid them and will spare no pains to secure the presence of all the "Senior Reserves" in their respective counties.

IV. It is not the intention of the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserves of N. C. to keep the Senior Class of his force in the field. The purpose of this order is simply to organize the companies so as to render them efficient in repelling raids, and in other emergencies. A prompt attendance is urged upon the men, and every man is reminded that it is to his interest not only to be present himself on the day appointed, but to see that his neighbors come too, as it will be necessary to retain them at the rendezvous till a sufficient number report to organize. As soon, on the other hand, as the organization is complete, the men will be permitted to return to their homes.

(Signed) HUGH L. COLE,
Capt and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.
july 26-dtd

Conservative copy till date and send bill to this office.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R., SUPERINTENDENT,S OFFICE. Richmond, July 29, 1864.

Notice.

WANTED.—A Master Machinist. Persons applying will be required to give good references. CHAS. G. TALCOTT,
aug 3-d12t Superintendent.

Confederate Taxes!

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the TAXES for the year 1864. At—

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,	1st, 2nd and 3rd September.
Banks, Monday.	5th "
Barney Jones', Tuesday,	6th "
Lashley's ✕ Roads, Wednesday,	7th "
Green Level, Thursday,	8th "
Morrisville, Friday,	9th "
Busbee's, Monday,	12th "
Hood's Tuesday,	13th "
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th "
Rolesville, Thursday,	15th "
Forestville, Friday,	16th "
Dunnsville, Saturday,	17th "
Lawe's, Tuesday,	20th "
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st "
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd "

The tax-payers of the County are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age, and value in 1860. Horses, Mules, Asses and Jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, Goats and Hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, Potatoes, of all kinds, Peas, Groundpeas, Beans, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, Lard Spirituous Liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th day of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of bushels and their value respectively, must be stated separately.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Agricultural implements, Mechanical Tools, and Musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, Carts, and Wagons, Drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, Maps, Paintings, Pictures, stationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associations, Gold and Silver coin, Gold dust, and Gold or Silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, Bank Bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of Exchange on foreign countries; and the value of all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The Bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE, } Assessors.
R. H. JONES, }
aug 3-d26t

SHOE MANUFACTORY!

I am constantly Manufacturing at Thomasville, North Carolina,

LADIES' LACE BOOTS,

Made of the finest French Calf Skin, with Morocco tips and eyeletts—

LADIES' FRENCH CALF GAITERS,
GENTLEMENS' do do do
Do do do Boots,
Do Kip Brogan Shoes.
Heavy Negro Brogans.

Address me at Greensboro', N. C.
aug 2-d26t A. A. WILLIARD.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Sorghum Boilers,

FOR SALE.

I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.

P. T. NORWOOD.
Raleigh, July 22 dtf

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties. Apply to

ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department.
Wilmington, N. C., July 22-tf

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,

AND

Commission Merchant,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM,

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address

SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 21 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro'. Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. T.
july 3-14d-tf

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
june 23 127-dt

THROUGH the many solicitations of his friends, THOMAS I. FAISON has consented again to become a candidate to represent the County of Sampson in the Senate. july 20-te

Stolen.

FROM THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, Raleigh, on the 22nd of June last, one GOLD THIMBLE, marked A. L., also a pair of Pearl and Jet EARRINGS, with hair encased. Any information left at THIS OFFICE, leading to the recovery of said articles, will be liberally rewarded.
july 21-d26t

RICHMOND CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, OF RICMOND, VA.

CAPITAL $300,0000.

Takes risks against fire at lowest rates.

T. H. WYNNE, Prest. E. McCARTHY.
N. B.—AGENTS WANTED. jul 23-t2w

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th. Those who wish to secure places, must make early application. For circulars containing terms, &c., address Rev. R. BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C.
july 27 2taw4t*

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 8½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by
july 2-1-5-dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

Deposites on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHMOND, July 22, 1864. july 27-dtf

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPO ITARY,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS of eight and seven per cent. certificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of *any* Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depositary.

C. B. HARRISON,
july 27-tf C. S. Depositary.
Conservative copy till forbid.

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

Maj. Wm. M. GORDON,
ma. 17 95-d3m

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864.

The Election Returns.

We give this morning all the election returns that have been received. The majority for Governor Vance is unprecedented, and when definitely ascertained, must strike every true man with the highest gratification—not as a party triumph, but as a thorough vindication of the patriotism and loyalty of the people of Carolina. The entire unanimity with which they have rebuked treason, disloyalty and the enemies of the Southern cause and the Confederate Government, under all their varied and manifold shades and types, will assure harmony and concord among our own people, and establish for the State abroad, a reputation to which she has all along been entitled, but which a few designing and corrupt men had managed to put in jeopardy, for being among the truest, most sincere and reliable friends and devotees of Southern independence that the Confederacy contains.—On these accounts there is just cause for rejoicing; and we do rejoice.

The people of North Carolina are now united in a solid and boldly expressed determination to stand by our common Government in all its just and proper efforts to maintain the cause, our rights and our independence. Until these are fully secured, let there be no more known among us such things as party intrigues and party divisions—but one and indivisible let us stand as a band of brothers, knowing no foe but the enemy of our country, whether it be the yankee in the field, or his worse ally, the traitor at home, who, in spite of this remarkable demonstration on the part of the people and our soldiers, shall continue to instil his poison and spread disloyalty and treason among the unsuspecting and the uninformed. This must no longer be allowed. The day for its toleration is past. Let those who would avoid the penalty due for sins in the past, atone for them by well-doing for the time to come.

We have received the returns from but few counties in the election for members of the Legislature. Such as we have will be found under the appropriate head. But few Holden men have been elected to the Legislature—perhaps not a dozen. The victory is overwhelming—glorious! The defeat of the enemies of the State and Confederate Government is strong, decided, crushing. Thus may it ever be in every contest with the true against the false—with patriotism and loyalty against the enemies of the Government that gives them protection and preserves their liberty and lives.

The Election in Raleigh and Wake County.

Perhaps in no town and county in the State was so strong an effort made to procure a majority against Governor Vance, as was exerted in this town and county. They were the home of his opponent, and he and his friends had boasted of his power and influence here. But the returns show that he was defeated in both, and that the course he has pursued meets with the hearty disapprobation of a decided majority of his own immediate fellow citizens. We are glad for the reputation of our native town and county, and congratulate our fellow-citizens on the stern and loyal patriotism they have so nobly exhibited.

The returns as published indicate the election of the Senator and two Commoners of the Holden stripe by a meagre majority; but we do not yield the hope that they too have been defeated. There are some fifty Wake county votes in the army not yet returned. When they are in, we confidently expect to be able to announce the election of the whole Vance ticket—that not only D. G. Fowle, but also T. J. Utley and Wm. Laws have a majority for the Commons, and Sion H. Rogers for the Senate. But even as it stands, with a vote of two hundred against Mr. Holden in *Wake* county, it is a glorious triumph.

The Editors of the Petersburg *Express* saw a gentleman from Grant's rear on Wednesday last, who brings very satisfactory accounts (to us) of the condition of Grant's army. The desertion is very great, and the counties of Prince George, Sussex and Surry, are filled with these men, striking for places beyond the reach of Grant's power. So great has this evil become, that the enemy now have a picket line of infantry and cavalry around that portion of the army, and then as an additional precaution, they have a patrol outside of the two picket lines.

These deserters all give doleful accounts of the Grand Army of the Potomac. They say that the men are totally demoralized, and that it requires no little coaxing and persuading to bring them up to a fight, and that this accounts for Grant's long inactivity. The most of them are one hundred days men, and their chief aim is to serve out the one hundred days without getting into a fight. They still complain very much of the scarcity of water in Prince George, and say that not a day passes without great suffering being experienced from this cause.

PLEASANT RUMOR.—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 30th, states that a rumor is current at the Federal Capitol, that on Wednesday last a Confederate ram sunk a Federal gunboat on the James river. Two Yankee monitors, it adds, had been sent up the river in search of the ram.

BURNT.—The beautiful residence of Chas. J Faulkner, on the out-skirts of Martinsburg, Va., was entirely consumed by fire a few days ago.

Sherman's Loss.

With that unblushing effrontery characteristic of the man, Sherman has added another falsehood to the long list he has already made, since his military career in this war commenced. He reports to the Federal Government that his loss in the late battle was only two thousand, while he estimates the Confederate loss seven thousand. Over two thousand of his men were captured by our forces and have been sent to Macon. This alone would expose his falsehood, but says the Macon *Telegraph*, let us look into a few facts. All accounts of general officers unite in saying that not less than two thousand five hundred Federals were killed outright in the engagement—this would make his wounded number—taking the general ratio as correct—over ten thousand men.—Unite the whole and we have a total of fully fifteen thousand as his loss in the battle of last Friday evening. So far as our loss is concerned, it may be seven thousand altogeth, er, but of one thing we are certain, the enemy's loss exceeded ours fully one hundred per cent. We do not believe that Sherman's lying report can deceive the Yankees, deluded as they are by the war fanatics of the North.

Writing for Newspapers.

Times out of number have Editors endeavored to impress upon Correspondents the propriety of using all possible brevity, when writing for the columns of a newspaper. And they have assigned two general reasons why they should do so: First, short communications are always read, while lengthy ones seldom are, except when of more than ordinary importance and merit; and secondly, they are much more likely to secure insertion, as room can be readily found for brief articles, while lengthy ones are apt to be rejected altogether, or if published, to be deferred until spare room can be found for them.

One would suppose that these two plain and good reasons would influence men who wish their pieces read, and desire early insertion. But alas, alas!—they must elaborate, extend, stretch out to a half column or two what ought to be embraced in ten or a dozen lines. The consequence is that more articles for the press find the ash-heap than the columns of newspapers. We have before us now a communication that would make a column nearly, which the writer calls "short," the whole sum and substance of which is to "puff" certain officials about a public institution. The compliments are all well deserved, as we happen to know, but we have not the space to spare that is required for its insertion.

Writers for the press should always have something to write about, in the first place; and then they should state it in the briefest, most forcible and comprehensive manner.

North Carolinians in the Fight at Petersburg.

We are permitted to use the following private letter:

PETERSBURG, August 1, 1864

I have only time to write and report myself safely through another severe fight, which lasted nearly all day.

You will see from the papers that the enemy sprung one of their mines on us, which blew up a considerable portion of our works and enabled them to take possession of them. Gen. Hoke was called on for assistance to retake the ground lost. Our regiment alone was sent out. We had to march about two miles hurriedly, which, owing to the fact of the men being so long cramped up in the trenches, greatly exhausted many of them. On reaching the ground, having gone through a heavy shelling to do so, we were held for a while in reserve in a ravine, exposed to the hot sun and with only a limited supply of water. Several of the men fainted. It was only intended at first that we should remain in reserve, as support; but the troops of Mahone's brigade failing to do all that was expected of them, we were ordered in with Wilcox's brigade, and the 7th N. C., to charge and retake the remaining portion of works. I happened to be in command of the regiment, and had the honor of leading it in this charge. We went in with only one hundred and forty men, and had forty killed and wounded.

I have heretofore felt that I would not be hurt, but in making this charge over about three hundred yards of open field, exposed to a hail storm of bullets, and about twenty pieces of artillery, and seeing the men cut down all around me, I must say that I never expected to reach the works; but a kind Providence protected me. After reaching the works we had a stubborn fight with the enemy for about a half hour, many times being so near together that that we could almost catch hold of others bayonets over the banks of earth between us. The enemy finally surrendered, by hoisting a dirty Confederate shirt on a ram-rod, as a white flag. About one hundred surrendered at this place. I took a fine sword from an officer, but was so busy looking out in front for reinforcements from the enemy, that I did not think of other plunder. The fight ended about 3 o'clock, (having commenced at daylight) up to which time I had been without food. After the excitement were off, I was almost completely exhausted. The hole made by the explosion from the enemy's mine, is about twenty feet deep and some thirty or forty yards across, the sides and bottom of which were completely covered with dead yankees and negroes. It was the most awful sight I ever saw. We killed all of 500, and took over 1,000 prisoners. For the number of men engaged, it was as great a fight as has ever been fought, and the importance of recapturing the works cannot be calculated. The casualties of my command in proportion to number, will compare with any other; still in the newspaper accounts, you see no mention made of North Carolina troops. I had two very narrow escapes after reaching the trenches. A shell from the enemy exploded on our parapet while I was about shooting a yankee, killed a man touching me on the right, who fell against me, covering my face with blood and nearly knocking me down. Another time, a yankee and myself, about 30 yards apart, taking deliberate aim at each other, fired at the same time. I felt something strike me in the breast, and upon examination found the half of a bullet in a fold of my jacket. The ball must have struck a bayonet which cut it in two, and broke its force.

Yours truly,

E. MALLETT,
Capt. Co. C, 61st N. C. T., Clingman's Brigade

The North Carolina soldiers who voted for Governor on the 28th ult., have so far as heard from given Gov. Vance a rousing majority for re-election, preferring very sensibly Vance to Hold on, rather than Holden.—*Charleston Courier.*

Governor's Election.

We received the following additional returns on yesterday:

	Vance.	Holden.
Warrenton,	269	1
Williamsboro',	65	1
Lexington,	296	38
Concord,	275	5
High Point,	106	87
Wilson county,	395	24
Tarboro',	106	0
Jamestown,	66	162
Durham's,	162	13
Kernersville (Forsythe)	67	111
Browntown (Davidson)	23	50
Mecklenburg,	1,210	63
Cabarrus,	545	38
Rowan,	1,301	63
Orange,	1,252	174
Mt. Tirza (Person,)	60	6
Roxboro' (do,)	117	11
Milton, (Caswell,)	200	1
Yanceyville, (do,)	200	1
Prospect Hill (do,)	53	1
Burke,	474	104
Iredell, (home vote,)	917	85
Catawba,) (do do,)	876	41
Northampton,	734	15
Hertford,	496	3
Warren,	765	16
Forsythe,	672	560
Davidson,	854	487
Chatham—(8 precincts,)	604	227
Cumberland and Harnett,	1789	381

For the Legislature and Sheriff.

CABARRUS COUNTY.—For Governor—in the army, Vance 148, Holden 20; in the county, Vance 545, Holden 38—total Vance. 703, Holden 58. Senate—McEachen 385, Allison 264. Commons—Harris, 326, Smith 321, J. M. Long 45—all Vance men. Sheriff N. Slough 627.

ROWAN—For Senate—March 626, Boyden 511. For Commons—Crawford 594, Shober 671, Foard 428, Holmes 568, Fleming 86.

GRANVILLE.—Three precincts to hear from.—Vance 975, Holden 156. Senate—Taylor 555, Lassiter 622. Commons—Hargrove 507, Cheatham 486, Peace 606, Amis 620, Grisson 666, Edwards 547.

ORANGE.—Senate—Berry 885, Leathers 141. Commons—Phillips 817, Patterson 774, Latta624. Sheriff—Guthrie 659, Jones 649.

DAVIDSON.—Senate—Adams 672, Walser 612. Commons—Lowe 811, Haynes 635, Tomlinson 532, Bradshaw 465. Sheriff—D. Lottin 979, Beckerdite 826, Sowers 506.

FOSYTHE—Senate—Mathews 687, Boner 492. Commons—Wheeler 765, Stipe 488, Kerner 92, Hester 549, Cole 420. Sheriff—Masten 922, Terchman 392.

CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.—Senate—W. B. Wright re-elected. Commons—Hon. J. G. Sheppard, A. D. McLean and Dr. John McCormick are elected.

Relief for the Destitute of Petersburg.

Charitably disposed persons, resident in the State of North Carolina and other States, can do an incalculable amount of good, by contributing to the wants of the poor now encamped around the city of Petersburg, driven from their homes and cut off from supplies by the unprecedented and inhuman warfare conducted by our terrible foe. The mention of this proposition will bestir the generous and sympathetic throughout the country. The Railroads and Express Companies will doubtless transport any contribution direct to W. W. Townes, *Major of the City, for the poor, gratis*, in the way of food and clothing. And contributions in money directed either to P. F. Pescud, Esq., or the Bank of the City of Petersburg, now located at Raleigh, or to R. Ragland, Esq., at Petersburg, will have the proper disposition.

It is hoped that committees will be appointed at different places to aid in this relief for a suffering people, and that Editors generally will call attention to the subject.

We learn that Dr. Hawkins, President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company will furnish a car, to go through to Petersburg, and allow a messenger to accompany the same.

More Renunciations.

The Fayetteville *Observer* publishes an affidavit signed and sworn to by eleven citizens of Richmond county, exposing the manner of their initation into the treasonable association whose objects were protection from our yankee enemies and the election of Holden as Governor. This is the largest number that has yet united in such a renunciation from any one neighborhood or county; and we are glad to see that in this respect the patriotic county of Richmond is in lead of all others. Are these all who were entrapped in Richmond county by this Mr. Phillips or Randolph county—(who should be made an example of)—or are there more who yet hold on? We trust this will be examined into with zeal and energy by the Magistrates and officers of that county. If there were more, they appear not to have been known to the eleven who have renounced.

A letter from a highly respectable citizen of Richmond county which accompanied this affidavit, informs us that all the eleven "are good and honest citizens, who on being convinced of their error promptly renounced it. The community regards them as good and honest men and acquits them of and evil design." They voluntarily came forward to purge themselves of the evil obligations into which they had thoughtlessly entered.

Since the above was type, we find a still larger list of renouncing members of the association in Rowan county, published in the Salisbury *Watchman* of the 27th. In addition to several citizens of that county who have already been named as coming out from the unclean thing, the *Watchman* is now authorized to announce the withdrawal of fourteen persons, viz: Rev. John D. Rankin, Local Minister of the M. E. Church South, John Deal, Sr., Daniel Beaver, Jr., Henry Sloop, John Bostian, Adam Stirewall, B. C. Sechler, Geo. Beaver, Sr., Robert Linn, Sr., Rob't Murdock, Jas. Rodgers, H. A Sechler, J. C Rodgers, W. H Stirewall.

These were all initiated by the Rev. Mr. Rankin, and have been induced by him to renounce. He says he had been more zealously anxious to get his friends out of it than ever he was to get them into it.

From General Early.

From the Richmond *Whig* we extract the following:

We have nothing from the army of the Valley except the report, which comes through a number of channels, that after routing Averill at Kernstown, General Early made quick haste for the Potomac, which he crossed, and is now in Maryland. One account which has reached us, states that on Wednesday last he was at Boonsboro', pushing east. The excitement which is said to prevail in Washington and Baltimore indicates that the yankee population of the two cities are expecting another visit from Early, perhaps to give them both an opportunity of entertaing in metropolitan style his hardy, roughly clad Southern Rebels. We shall probably, however, hear something very soon through Northern papers of the progress of events across the Potomac. We are perfectly hopeful that all will go well with the army of the Valley wherever it goes, for the reason that Gen. Early has already gone once into Maryland and got what he wanted for our army, retired at his leisure, and when pursued had only to change front to give Averill & Co. a sound thrashing, and send them flying in confusion across the Potomac.

We learned last night through a gentleman who had reached Richmond, that heavy firing was distinctly heard on the Potomac, supposed to be in the neighborhood of Washington, all Friday.

On Saturday night, about one hundred sick and wounded soldiers from General Early's command, reached Lynchburg by the Orange road.

Gen. Early seems determined to keep Grant in the condition in which poor little Joe was kept, that is "keep him a moving." That Grant is moving troops towards Washington, seems to be generally believed; indeed, we see it stated that a large number of transports were seen going up the Potomac. How these moves will result on the great military chess boards, we are, of courses unprepared to state, but if Grant's reliance is placed only in his hundred days men or his bogus Marylanders, and officers who confine their study of strategy to the precincts of barns, then when Early next cries "check," some body had better look out for a "mate."

We have received the complete North Carolina election returns from Early's command, but lest the enemy might gain some advantage from their publication, we will state that, as everywhere else Vance "played sweepstakes," getting even eleven to Holden's one. We need hardly mention that there is a smart sprinkling of gallant "tar-heels" in Early's army, and that it requires a quantity of figures to give Vance's aggregate vote.

From Florida.

The Savannah News reports that a fight had occurred at Brandy Branch, Florida.

On Sunday morning last the enemy burnt the bridge over St. Mary's river, six miles above Baldwin. A fight took place on Sunday, between the enemy and our troops under Major G. W. Scott, who commands a battalion. The result is not known.

On Monday, the 2d Florida cavalry, under Lieut. Col. McCormick, engaged the enemy at Brandy Branch, and at last accounts the fight was still progressing.

General Patton Anderson has been relieved from his command in Florida, and ordered to the Army of Tennessee. General John K Jackson has assumed command of the Florida department and has arrived at headquarters.

We are gratified to learn that our forces in Florida are sufficient to repel any attack the enemy may make. The present advance of the enemy is supposed to be nothing more than a raid in order to destroy bridges and other property.

The Lake City Columbian of Wednesday has the following in relation to the raid:

The train on Monday left for Baldwin at its usual hour, but returned very early and brought back the startling news that the trestle across the St Mary's river was on fire and that the guard stationed there was missing and their camps burned. The train again went down in the afternoon with a detachment of troops, and a more thorough examination was had.

It was ascertained that both ends of the trestle were burned and the work of destruction was completed with the axe. It is said the work was done by a raiding party who came from Middleburg and crossed the country to the St. Marys to the rear of Baldwin, where a portion of our forces were stationed. We understand the five transports came up to Middleburg and landed a force, numbers unknown. They separated into two parties. It is stated one of these parties was engaged by Major G. W. Scott and his command with good success; the particulars we have not ascertained. The general impression seems to be that the road was cut to prevent our forces from overtaking and punishing them.

The impression in military circles seems to prevail that we have force sufficient to repel them.

Since the above was written the train has again returned from below and we learn that the trestle at St. Mary's had been again set on fire. A prisoner who was captured states that the raiding forces consist of four regiments of negroes, five pieces of artillery and about 125 white troops. That their intention was not to cross the St. Mary's river, but to cut the road; and that all the Yankee troops had left Jacksonville. Their evident intention is raiding in South Florida.

List of casualties in 25th Reg't N. C. T. Ransom's Brigade, in action near Petersburg Va., July 30th, 1864.

Feld and Staff. Wounded, Maj. W. S Grady commanding, both arms dangerously.

Co A—Killed, J M Drake. Wounded, H C Edney left arm serious, J S Drake slight.

Co C—Killed, Henry Green. Wounded, L J Smith neck serious, priv. P. M. Rich left side seriously, J L Smith thigh.

Co D—Killed, Newton Colvard. Wounded Capt. L B Tatham head, priv. James H Reagan thigh. W J Parker thigh amputated.

Co E—Wounded, privates B P Boston both thighs serious, J W Wilson side dangerously, T D Clayton arm.

Co F—Killed, Capt James M Cathy. Wounded, privates, H T Bugg right leg seriously, B F Edmonson head dangerously, J B Mann right arm seriously.

Co G—Wounded, Robt Boston Face dangerously.

Co H—Wounded, Richard Allison hand slight.

Co I—Killed, serg't M A Curtis. Wounded, privates E W Owenby hips dangerously, E Baldwin shoulder, John Davis thigh amputated.

Co K—Killed, private Robert Garrison. Wounded Lt J R Patterson, arm, serious, Amos Boone, hand, slight.

This was the first regiment to move and oppose the advance of the enemy, as they rushed through the breach made by the explosion of the mine.

VOTE OF WAKE COUNTY.

PRECINCTS..	GOV'R		SENATE.		COMMONS.						SHERIFF.		
	VANCE.	HOLDEN.	S. H. ROGERS.	JONES.	FOWLE.	LAWS.	UTLEY.	C. J. ROGERS.	ALFORD.	RICHARDSON.	HIGH.	RUSS.	RAY.
Raleigh,	343	307	282	295	294	261	281	299	292	310	303	230	63
Willie Linn's,	7	48	7	43	6	5	7	45	46	46	7	48	2
Cotterell's,	86	57	27	57	29	28	33	56	62	50	27	62	1
Hayes',	32	15	30	18	30	27	28	26	22	18	31	18	3
J. Linns',	9	23	12	24	13	12	9	25	25	22	6	26	4
Nat. Jones',	54	4	56	3	55	49	55	3	13	3	50	4	5
Banks',	50	37	46	38	46	37	37	37	36	24	48	38	4
Carey,	14	34	12	35	13	13	12	35	35	33	13	32	3
B. Jones',	13	76	11	76	14	10	13	74	80	72	6	79	2
Ridgeway,	22	14	30	10	23	21	21	15	15	19	19	7	14
Joel Jones',	5	48	5	47	5	5	5	48	48	48	4	46	1
Busbee's,	56	64	50	66	50	48	49	67	67	66	49	64	1
Spikes',	11	66	13	61	12	9	12	61	62	63	16	40	23
Morrisville,	31	10	27	8	28	26	27	7	10	6	33	7	1
Forestville,	62	8	47	8	52	52	48	7	4	4	45	4	4
Dunnsville,	33	—	31	—	32	31	30	—	—	1	19	4	14
Oak Grove,	17	14	17	20	14	18	10	25	18	14	10	26	2
Laws',	10	80	12	78	8	19	9	77	73	73	9	49	43
Wakefield,	11	27	12	24	13	11	11	28	24	24	9	28	4
Rolesville,	47	60	50	62	50	42	40	59	57	58	28	41	45
Eagle Rock,	54	44	53	45	55	53	53	43	43	42	48	41	11
Franklin's,	27	23	28	18	22	19	28	21	25	18	28	12	6
Thompson's,	35	3	36	4	38	36	35	5	4	2	26	8	1
Green Level,	17	14	16	14	21	16	19	15	12	12	20	16	6
Army,	502	260	221	101	189	175	175	78	81	71	152	77	—94
	1497	1271	1131	1151	1062	1112	1018	1151	1154	109	1005	1002	459

GENERAL HOSPITAL, No. 8.
Raleigh, N. C. August 1, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—As it is seldom that Hospitals and their managers receive much credit for their untiring and never ceasing endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of the soldier and to render him comfortable under adverse circumstances, I beg you will allow a soldier to return, through the columns of your paper, his most sincere acknowledgements of the kindness shown towards him while an inmate of this Hospital. As I have but a limited experience among Hospitals generally, this being the second one I have entered for the purpose of undergoing medical treatment since the commencement of the war, I am forced to accept the experience of others as regards their management and character generally; but from information so gained, coupled with my own experience, I would venture to say that General Hospital No. 8, Raleigh, N. C. is second to none in the Confederacy as regards its management, &c. This Hospital is under the immediate supervision of the kind and generous hearted Surgeon H. G. Leigh, who, ever kind and attentive to the wants and comfort of those under his charge, will be ever found punctual in the discharge of his duties, enjoining upon all others conformity to that discipline to which he himself is subject. There are about three hundred patients here at this time and who are attended by four Assistant Surgeons—Cahoon, Bryant, Moody and Patterson, to whom too much praise cannot be rendered for their indefatigable energies and skill in combatting that fell destroyer of human life. Their success, evidences of which are gathered from the Hospital records, is due to their zeal in the calling they have embraced and stands out in bold relief as an example for others. As a proof of the efficiency of these gentlemen in the responsible positions they hold allow me to say that of the large number of cases treated here daily, I have seen very few fatal terminations, while on the other hand many are returned to duty.

The steward, Mr. Crawford deserves much credit for the satisfactory manner in which he conducts his particular business. I cannot say too much in praise of this officer. I would merely add that other Stewards would do well "to watch his ways and be wise," feeling confident they would lose nothing by following his ways, and might gain much information as well as approbation and respect of the soldiers.

To the kind Matron, Mrs. Campbell, much credit is also due for the spirit and energy manifested in her particular duties. I would not fail to bring to notice the courteous and gentlemanly usher Mr. Smith. His position is of that character that would enmost put Job's patience to the test, yet he is always in a pleasant humor; kind and affable to all and proficient in the discharge of his duties. Ward masters and nurses are all deserving favorable mention, but to enumerate all who are entitled to favorable consideration would consume too much time and space, and I must then be content with a general notice, not losing sight, however, of the competent and proficient masters of the diet and mess-hall, Messrs. Hinton and Bell.

I will now notice the interest taken in the soldiers welfare by the kind ladies of Raleigh. Not a day passes by but they are to be seen wending their way through the Hospital with kind words and encouraging smiles for all, followed by servants bearing baskets groaning under the weight of the numerous good things prepared by their dear hands for the sick soldier. They make as equitable distribution of the nick-nacks as circumstances will admit irrespective of rank. The private soldier has an equal claim upon their benevolence with the officer. We can now appreciate the Poet's sentiment when he gave expression to the following truthful lines:

"Woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please;
When pain and anguish wring the brow
A ministering Angel thou."

To Mrs. J.——, of S. C., and Mrs. T.——, I tender my sincere thanks for special favors, for which I shall ever be grateful, and may the good God bestow blessings innumerable upon them, and may they reap the reward of the benevolent christian, is and shall ever be the prayer of the lone soldier, the recipient of such manifest kindness.

In conclusion, I would say, should it ever be our lot to be reduced to the necessity of again becoming an inmate of any hospital, I hope it may be General Hospital, No. 8, Raleigh, N. C., as it now stands; and I would recommend this hospital to all officers and soldiers of the army, and on giving it a trial, I feel sure they would leave here with as much feeling of gratitude for the many kind attentions as does a

SOUTH CAROLINA SOLDIER.

DEARING'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.

	Vance.	Holden.
62d Ga. Cav. Reg't, (3 N. C. Companies,)	61	00
4th N. C. Cavalry,	320	44
7th Confederate Cavalry, (5 N. C. companies,)	155	00
	536	
	44	
Vance's majority,	492	

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

No telegrams received, except election returns, which may be found by reference to another column, up to the hour of going to press.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Owing to the interruption of communication, the meeting of the Commissioners of Appraisement of the several States, requested in this city, for the 10th instant, is postponed until the 25th inst.

☞ Southern papers requested to copy.

From East Tennessee.

THE YANKEES CARRYING THINGS WITH A HIGH HAND.

The Bristol "*Gazette*" has late intelligence from Knoxville. The Yankees are carrying things with a high hand, stealing property, outraging private families, and otherwise "treasuring up wrath for the day of wrath." They are continuing their dastardly course towards the Southern women whom the fortunes of war have left in their hands by reason of their occupation of East Tennessee. It is understood that they have dragged from their homes the wife and daughter of Brig. General J. C. Vaughan, and have consigned them to the walls of one of their many bastiles, whilst all the females of Judge Van Dyke's family have been like their aged and venerable father, torn from their hearthstones and spirited away to some unknown prison, without the shadow of a trial, or even the formality of an accusation.

Mrs. Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey and her daughter, Mrs. Brock, arrived here under flag of truce from Knoxville, a few days since. They were accompanied by Miss Carrie Law, who has, for more than three months past, been held, without any charges whatever against her, as a close prisoner, during all which time she has been treated with much rigor and severity, the inhuman officials not suffering her clothing to be sent to her or even allowing her a change of raiment for a period of five weeks.

It is reported that large numbers of wounded yankees are being transferred from the rear of Sherman's army to Knoxville, one account being that 3,000 have already reached that point, a large number have already been sent to Athens, Tenn.

The work of plunder and rapine continues to go on throughout all lower East Tennessee, under the immediate eye of yankee officers who are inspired to commit their bloody atrocities by the furious tirades of the infamous Brownlow, who weekly urges them to kill, murder and destroy Southern men whenever and wherever found, often designating by name, dozens of individuals personally obnoxious to him, whom he calls upon Union soldiers to shoot down on sight.

Brig Gen. Carter defends himself over his own signature in a late number of Brownlow's paper for having arrested one of old Billy Heiskill's negroes, who was pistol in hand, hunting his former master for the purpose of killing him.

The Churches have been taken and converted into school rooms for niggers. Upon special application to General Carter, the negro wench who acts as head school marm, was recently placed in full possession of the old Strong mansion on Cumberland street, as a residence for herself, General Brooks and family being summarily ejected to make room for her sable majesty. Yet the low lived dogs who have come under this Federal despotism by remaining in Knoxville, tamely submit to such acts with but here and there a word of remonstrance.

Fort Sanders has been greatly enlarged and strengthened, and now covers several acres of ground. There have been few deaths among the old residents, and but one marriage with the invaders since Lieutenant Baker's negro girl united her destiny with the Yankee Lieutenant McWilliams. The old tories of the town fear the contamination, as they are sending their marriageable daughters to Cincinnati, Pottsfield, Lexington and other points, under pretence of placing them at school.

J. C. Gaut is endeavoring to be made a Judge by appointment from Andy Johnson in the Cleveland circuit, whilst Dan Trewhitt is an aspirant for the position of Chancellor in room of Hon. A. G. Walker, deposed.

LOST OR STOLEN.

ON Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning last, I either lost or some one stole my POCKET BOOK from my pocket. It contained no money, but several papers; among which was one note on C. A. Lack for $800, with a credit of $300, and a due bill for 2½ bushels of wheat by Mr Walker. Other papers not recollected. The finder will be liberally rewarded for the return of the Book and contents to the subscriber.

W. F. FORT.

Raleigh, August 5th—1t*